

## SAYS LLOYD GEORGE MAY QUIT COALITION

London Paper Sees Dramatic Move Coming to Form New Party.

PREMIER SPEAKS TO-DAY

Direct Appeal to People on Basis of Gains Likely to Silence Critics.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, April 15.—Despite an avalanche of criticism from the Tory press, and even from his former supporters, Mr. Lloyd George is expected to make a direct appeal to the people on the basis of gains likely to silence critics.

Press Storms at Premier.

The Northcliffe press is storming at the Premier for his "autocratic attitude" in the House of Commons, and for his mood of the nation, and through lack of foresight he is heading straight for a general election, which is considered a certainty this year. The *Evening News* says:

"Parliament is in almost a state of paralysis because Lloyd George is acting as ringmaster. His supporters are dependent because he imagines he can impose his will on Parliament. He forgets that nearly everyone discussing his present and future course is convinced that he can end only by defeat. In his morning's speech he may have all his old adroitness, but nothing will satisfy Great Britain, which has been taught by war to look for results. Soothing syrup will not do."

This paper further predicts the Premier intends to make a dramatic move, leaving the coalition as at present constituted and becoming the leader of the Unionists on the ground that his old coalition backers have been misled by prying the reconstruction programme and blinking at social reforms, because of which he intends to join the party which will not react quickly to carry out his programme.

Such predictions seem rather far fetched to most observers. One report declares a group of members of Parliament, who are ardent reactionaries, protectionist doctrine, demanded a statement from the Government concerning its policy, and that Bonar Law replied: "I am sure this matter too far the Premier may lead."

Presumably this occurred after the recent labor settlements, wherein the Premier showed himself more than willing to meet labor's demands. Protectionists fear that Premier Lloyd George's labor programme constituted the first step toward the break with the coalition, and that he had the labor support in view following the break.

Some Back Lloyd George.

On the other hand there is a disposition in some quarters to view Premier Lloyd George as a hard working statesman, doing his best to get the most he can for Great Britain out of the complex tangle at Paris. The *Manchester Guardian* speaks for him a friendly hearing, and points out in detail the difficulties under which he has labored, declaring that there is no living statesman, certainly among the British, possessing such qualities and abilities as Lloyd George.

It says the country will recognize that it owes a debt of gratitude to the Premier for the part he has played and the measure he has won.

Politics is running riot at Westminster. Each visitor the Premier entertains at 10 Downing street brings a fresh batch of rumors, but it remains plain that Lloyd George intends to talk directly to the people when he rises in Commons to-morrow, and from the body of the people he will receive a great deal of praise for the things he has accomplished.

President Wilson's announcement of a definite date for the occupation of Germany, together with the unofficial announcement that the Kaiser is to be tried, was published most opportunely. This will enable England's strong man to tell the people he has redeemed every election pledge and forced Parliament to break a record for speeding up on the reconstruction measures he promised his people.

BRITISH PREMIER TO FACE A STORM

Lloyd George Will Explain Work in Council.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 15.—It has fallen to the lot of David Lloyd George, as has fallen to few of his predecessors in the Premier's office, to meet and grapple with highly charged political and personal crises.

The Prime Minister left the Paris conference yesterday for a brief meeting with the members of the House of Commons. He had a stormy passage of the House of Commons, since it became known that he would speak on these topics, is great. Interest is heightened by the fact that the Council of Four has decreed that the terms of the peace treaty should not be published until after they have been presented to the German.

The Premier's reply has awakened much interest that the demand for seats in the House of Commons, since it became known that he would speak on these topics, is great. Interest is heightened by the fact that the Council of Four has decreed that the terms of the peace treaty should not be published until after they have been presented to the German.

It seems, therefore, that the Premier will have a most delicate diplomatic feat to perform in satisfying the curiosity of the whole country and parrying his critics without telling more than the compact with his Paris colleagues permits.

Lloyd George scored a tactical point, or rather Andrew Bonar Law did in his behalf yesterday, by the statement that the Premier will conclude the debate, the critics had expected him to make his explanations first, and that they would thereby get ammunition for their attacks. Instead of this, when he addressed him, instead of this

the critics must launch their arrows first, and then the Premier will give them the advantage, the Premier's friends say, of exposing their ignorance. However, this may be, the Premier would recognize that it is a unique Parliamentary occasion, and awaits it with extreme eagerness.

## BELIEVE BOLSHEVIST ADVANCE CHECKED

Feeling of Optimism Gaining Headway in Europe.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, April 15.—With the optimism caused by the virtual completion of the peace treaty, so far as Germany is concerned, has come a similar feeling in regard to the westward march of Bolshevism. Inquiry has failed to reveal any other reason for this than the news of the reverse the Communists suffered in Bavaria and further assurances received that the Hungarian Bolshevik Government does not intend aggressive action against the Allies.

Bela Kun, leader of the Hungarian Bolsheviks, is said also to have given assurances that he will not attempt any propaganda elsewhere, which has been the principal danger in Russian Bolshevism. Despatches from Copenhagen state that Bolshevik outbreaks in Scandinavian countries have been checked by a simultaneous attack upon Finland, but on the other hand, it is said yesterday that Gen. Haller, with his Polish troops, have been ordered to march for Mayence, where the first Polish contingents will take trains across the frontier on the way to Warsaw, thereby strengthening Poland's defense against Bolshevism.

The Hoover food commission is sending large party of American officers to Rumania, to examine the situation and measures. The general belief in American circles to-day in the forthcoming announcement that final accord has been reached upon the main points leading to the conclusion of peace will tend greatly to calm the discontent, while the feeling of warmer weather will have the usual good effect.

## GERMANS' FRENZY SEEMS LESSENING

Continued from First Page.

not all in sympathy with the present Government; they rallied to it because they saw that worse might follow if this should be the case. The movement of Bolshevism and communism has caused financial and industrial circles so far to raise more than \$7,500,000 by private subscription to encourage recruiting and loyalty; by enabling volunteers to raise money to pay enlistment bonuses and in many cases as high as \$2 a day for food and lodging. This has resulted in placing strong forces at the disposal of the Government. The financiers and captains of industry saw that if communism were established, they would lose everything, and consequently they are going deep into their pockets to support the present Government by every means at their disposal.

Gen. Merker is marching Government troops from Magdeburg against Brunswick, "the worst nest of the Reds" in Germany. The situation in Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg and Danzig is well in the hands of the Government again, but heavy fighting continues in the streets of Duesseldorf. There are indications that a storm is gathering over reports that the Saar Valley will be given to France and not improbably an effort will be made, in the event that the reports are true, to use that as an occasion to reestablish something like national unity, especially among the political groups of the left. The Independent Socialists voice warnings to the Government not to sign away the Saar Valley.

## UPRISING IN SEUL; SOLDIERS KILL 60

News Suppressed as Revolt Sweeps Korea.

By the Associated Press.

SEOUL, April 15.—Little news is permitted to come out of Seoul since April 1, but despatches indicate that conditions in Korea are still serious. The *Corean Daily News* of April 1 to April 4 has not been permitted distribution, though the issue of April 5 and 6 have arrived. This paper reports that on April 1 an assembly of from 4,000 to 5,000 persons gathered in one of the principal streets in Seoul. Troops were called out and fired, killing about sixty and wounding seventy others. Numerous arrests were made.

The paper gives reports from about thirty towns where demonstrations continued. At one place 500 persons were arrested, while at Ping Yang all the Christian schools were closed, the teachers and pupils having disappeared and their fate being unknown. Additional news has been received from Seoul.

The *Seul Press*, the semi-official Japanese organ, has declared that the Japanese Government has received reports that at several interior places order has not been restored.

An attempt was made to blow up an ammunition depot today from Haeju. A troop of Koreans sent by the commander of the Russian frontier guard had an encounter with Japanese troops. The Japanese claimed the only casualty started the attack. She was passing in an automobile. The car was riddled with bullets.

Conflicting rumors are in circulation as to the attempt to destroy the ammunition. One of these rumors is that the attack was made by local tribesmen, but the general belief is that Bolshevism was responsible for it.

T. F. Smith Chosen Amen Chief.

Representative Thomas F. Smith has been elected for a third term as president of the House of Commons. James J. Montague has been re-elected vice-president and William Leary treasurer. James V. Gwin has been chosen as secretary to succeed Walter Laidler, who died some time ago.

THEN TO THE HIPPODROME!

Vanderbilt 1588

WELCOME HOME ARRANGEMENTS

Henry L. Doherty, Chairman.

THURSDAY to bring Colorado's boys to New York from Camp Merritt.

ROUND UP AT ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.

65 West 44th Street, at Five o'Clock.

DINNER somewhere on Broadway at SIX.

Former Coloradans to lead parties of ten soldiers each in attack on "GRUB PILE."

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## RIVAL FLIERS STILL HELD BY WEATHER

Hawker and Raynham to Flip Coin to See Who Carries First Ocean Air Mail.

FLIER LAUGHS AT DANGER

Tells Woman Visitor to Camp He Would as Soon Fly as Go on Mauretania.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

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ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 15.—The weather continued to play its tantalizing tricks on the prospective transatlantic fliers to-day, and as a result the big "hop" was postponed again. In the morning it was a drizzling rain which kept Harry G. Hawker, the Australian aviator, from making his jump in his Sopwith machine for England, and in the afternoon the rain turned into a light drizzle, and the jump was called off for the day.

Capt. Frederick P. Raynham, a British aviator, experienced better fortune with his Martinsyde machine. He attempted the craft early in the day and between the spells of rain and snow in the afternoon made a trial flight. At its finish he announced that the machine was fit and that he was ready to fly when the weather conditions would permit a start.

A woman visitor to the hangar of Capt. Raynham asked:

"Ready and willing," flashed back the answer.

"Marvellous undertaking," chattered another. "Are you not afraid to venture over the sea in that frail thing?" she asked, pointing to his plane.

"No more afraid than I am of the Mauretania," retorted Raynham. "There is nothing really marvellous in an attempt to fly over the sea. In fact it is less dangerous than sailing. In this flight we have one chance of going under; in the war we had one chance of being killed every minute."

His unshaken confidence that our little craft will take us over safely, it has to be done or proved impossible. The attempt is abandoned."

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Hawker and his followers now expect the flight will take place across the Atlantic with Capt. Raynham, either starting at the same time with him or immediately after. The men have been told to march down to sea who takes the first flight will be crowned as the victor. The coin matching may take place to-morrow, and it is almost certain that it will if the weather conditions are propitious for the beginning of the flight.

Hawker is determined to start at the first opportunity, and Capt. Raynham is equally positive that he will take the air when it is possible to make a successful start.

WOODS PUTS OFF FLIGHT.

Bad Weather Checks Start from England.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, April 15.—Bad weather caused Major Wood to postpone his flight from East Church via Ireland to-day. He hopes to start to-morrow. Landing marks have been painted on the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Permy, near Cork, in case Major Wood decides to use this as a jumping off ground in preference to Limerick.

By starting from Permy Major Wood would add twelve miles to his transatlantic journey. On the other hand there is the ferry establishment of skilled mechanics and wireless from which he could obtain a last minute report of weather conditions.

One machine has been insured against loss of total loss in the transatlantic flight at a premium of 20 per cent, equivalent to odds of four to one in favor of the machine reaching Europe safely. Some insurance authorities say a 50 per cent premium would be fairer, as chances, the considerer, are about even.

FLIGHT WAITS ON WEATHER.

Navy Promises to Give Warning of Cross Ocean Attempt.

The navy's plans for a transatlantic flight now face no further yesterday, largely because the aircraft NC-2 suffered a slight bump on the sands of Rockaway two days ago, with the result that yesterday was devoted chiefly to making minor repairs to the hull of the hydroplane which, it is fondly hoped, will be the first heavier than air machine to jump from America to Europe.

Officers of the air forces of the Third Naval District could not say just when the navy's attempt to fly from the new world to the old would take place. The machine must be perfect, the weather conditions must approach the ideal—everything must be as near perfection as the world and the flesh and the gods will permit before Secretary Josephus gives the order, "Let 'er go!"

But soon one of the half dozen aircraft now being tuned up at Rockaway will fly with a crew of six men aboard, follow the coast line to Newfoundland and then jump to Europe. And the Navy Department crosses its heart and prays that at least twenty-four hours before the flight is begun the American newspapers, and therefore America, will be told that the great jump is to be started.

CUBA WATCHES FOR FLIERS.

Orders Gunboats Stationed Along Route of U. S. Airmen.

HAVANA, April 15.—Although it is without official notification of the flight started Saturday from the isthmus of Panama by American aviators, who are expected to fly to Key West by way of Bluefields, Nicaragua, and Havana, the Cuban Navy Department has ordered gunboats situated at Cienfuegos, Matanzas and La Esperanza to patrol the expected route of the aviators along the Cuban coast. No information has reached Cuba that the aviators have left Bluefields for the trip across the Caribbean.

THE office of the American naval attaché is without information concerning the proposed flight and doubt was expressed there to-day of the correctness of the Panama story announcing that the aviators had started. It was declared that there was no supply of gasoline suitable for use by an airplane available here.

ARMY FLIERS NOT TO ENTER.

They Will Not Compete in Pulitzer Trophy Contest.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Army aviators will not compete in the Pulitzer trophy contest to be held at Atlantic City. Assistant Secretary of War wrote to Senator Fletcher of Florida to-day that the Department had been compelled to decline the invitation.

At the Navy Department it was said no final decision had been reached as to naval participation.

FORMER GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS NOW SAFE

With the Czar's Mother and Brother Kuznetsov.

PARIS, April 15.—Twenty members of the former Russian imperial family, including former Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna, reached Constantinople from the Crimea several days ago, according to Marcel Huvin in the *Echo de Paris*.

The party also included the former Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch, at the time Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, and Peter Nikolaevitch, a Lieutenant-General in the Russian imperial army and a younger brother of Nicholas.

Nicholas and Peter, who married sisters of the Queen of Italy, having been invited to reside in Rome, have left Constantinople for the Italian capital on an Italian steamship.

The other members of the party, including the Dowager Empress, will go to Malta on board a British warship, where they will await the decision of the British Government as to their future place of residence.

The evacuation of Odessa by the allied forces and the advance of the Bolsheviks into the Crimea, probably was the compelling factor in the withdrawal from Russian soil of the members of the former Russian imperial family.

Saturday it was reported the Bolsheviks had captured Simferopol, the capital of the Crimea, and within a few miles of the coast, where the Romanoff family had its villa. The former Dowager Empress and other members of the family had been living on the southern shore of the Crimea since the overthrow of Emperor Nicholas.

The Dowager Empress is a sister of the Dowager Queen Alexandra of Great Britain. The Grand Duke Nicholas is married to the Princess Anastasia of Montenegro, while his brother Peter is married to the Princess Milica of Montenegro, both elder sisters of Queen Helena of Italy.

## BAILEY SAYS DEFEAT FACES VISIONARIES

Tells Palmer Abandonment of Democracy Will Cost Wilcox Every State.

QUOTES PARTY PROVERBS

Warns Progressives Against Arrogant Repudiation of Old Principles.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

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WASHINGTON, April 15.—Joseph Wood Bailey, former United States Senator from Texas, replied to-night to the recent speech of A. Mitchell Palmer, in which the Attorney-General asserted that Mr. Bailey had "lost the vision of democratic principles."

"The people of this country," said Mr. Bailey's letter, "are anxious to understand the differences of opinion which exist among men who call themselves Democrats and will welcome a thoughtful discussion of those differences without any resort to offensive personalities. It will not satisfy intelligent men to say those who differ with you have 'lost the vision of democratic principles.' That is talking in the clouds, but so far as the expression conveys any definite meaning it strongly tends to confirm our objection to you because we know that politicians 'with vision' are always visionary, and visionary politicians have never done anything but make mistakes in this world."

A Declaration of Democracy.

The former Texas Senator gave the following statement of Democratic principles:

"I believe in a written constitution and in a faithful obedience to all its provisions. I believe in the right of each State to make and enforce its own police regulations. I believe in the right of each State to determine the qualifications of its own electors."

"I believe that every man has a right to be as free as is consistent with the peace and good order of society. I believe that every relation existing in any State—between the sacred relation of husband and wife to the purely business relation of employer and employee—so far as they may properly be regulated by any law should be regulated by each State for itself."

"I believe in the right of every man to enjoy what he has honestly earned, whether by his hand or his brain, and I deny the right of any government to tax the citizen more than his fair contribution toward the public expenses of the State."

"I believe in rigid economy and while I believe that property should support its own weight, I do not believe that either the rich or the poor should be taxed to support an extravagant government."

"I believe in a sturdy partnership everywhere except in our courts and I believe in an impartial judiciary, which constrains the law without fear, and without favor."

"I believe in equal rights for all and special privileges for none. I would protect the rights of a small class even though it happens to be rich and I would not grant special privileges to a large class even though it happens to be poor."

Deplores Official Arrangement.

"In the days of our fathers these were the very verities of democracy," the letter went on, "and you are willing now to tell the American people that to believe in them discards a man for membership in the Democratic party. If, sir, the arrogant office holders under the administration can succeed in driving out the Democratic party all of the men who believe in these principles, it would not be worth while for you and your friends to hold another national convention for your candidate could not carry a single State in this Union."

"I understand, of course, that the force of habit is so strong in certain states that you could not drive from you all of the men whom you would now prescribe, and many of them will continue to vote your ticket though your platform affirms what they have heretofore denounced, and denounces what they heretofore affirmed. But if all of those who believed in the principles above set forth were to vote against your candidate he would not have a single vote in the Electoral College, and I warn you against feeling too secure in your present position."

"I felt until recently that the real Democrats of this country were so utterly demoralized that they would make no further contest for the principles which they cherish, but if you could see the letters and messages which have come to me within the last month you would hesitate to invite all of those who have not 'progressed' away from the principles of our fathers to 'get out of the Democratic party.'"

The former Senator now sharp issue with that part of Mr. Palmer's speech in which the Texas senator is said to have three times tried to recover "his lost prestige" and "his time was repaid by his State and his party." He said he voluntarily retired from public service in 1913, and has not been a candidate since, and points out that Mr. Palmer himself was defeated for the Senate in Pennsylvania—repudiated by his party and State.

The following were made Commanders of the Order of the Bath: Brig-Gen. John L. Dickman, commander of the Third Army; Brig-Gen. John L. Dickman, commander of the Third Army; Brig-Gen. John L. Dickman, commander of the Third Army.

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## MENOHER DEFENDS ARMY COURT PLAN

Rainbow Division's Commander Sees No Need of Radical Changes.

Col. C. D. Herron Says Heavy Sentences Were Justified in Certain Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The present system of military justice needs no radical alteration in the opinion of Major-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, commander of the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division throughout its active service during the war.

Appearing to-day before the committee of the American Bar Association which is conducting an inquiry, Gen. Menoher said that with some elaboration of regulations to make the system more easily understandable to officer serving only for a war emergency he saw no necessity of changing court martial practice and procedure.

"I do not recall," he said, "that in this controversy it has ever been claimed that any innocent man was found guilty. With regard to the length of sentences, however, it is another matter."

Gen. Menoher was asked what objection he saw to creating a system of enlisted juries to try cases of enlisted men.

"I believe it would work," he said, adding that he had never heard the suggestion before and was not prepared to present a studied reply. "I have great confidence in the enlisted man. But I should not want to see any Bolshevik ideas get into the minds of the enlisted men. We have some evidence now in Russia of what happens in that case."

The officer also approved a suggestion that offenses of a common law character might be referred to the Federal courts except in actual war zones, but was positive that no such transfer of strictly military cases should be made.

As to the existing military justice system, Gen. Menoher said, "I am so bound up with the question of general discipline there are no means of exercising authority over courts-martial from the functions of military command."

Col. Charles D. Herron, who commanded the Fifth Division Artillery and later was chief of staff of the Seventy-eighth Division, also told the committee that the present military system was adequate, but that its success depended upon the intelligence of the officers. He began a page to page search, with the result that that page of September 9, 1917, was found to have been deftly cut out of the book.

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